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RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
19 May to 25 May
1946

ARMY
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R E S T R I C T E D
W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

Voluntary Social Agencies

A series of conferences were held with representatives of the Welfare Ministry and officials of the National Relief Association to clarify the role to be played by voluntary, non-governmental, non-profit agencies in the welfare field. The value of the agencies as separate and independent bodies operating under governmental regulations and SCAP policies was stressed. They may be reimbursed by the government on a basis of actual assistance rendered. Insofar as they provide care other than or in addition to "adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care" which the government is required to furnish all indigent persons. Financial support from the government in the form of lump-sum grants or subsidies cannot be made to voluntary relief agencies under Memorandum of 27 February 1946 (SCAPIN 775).

Voluntary Relief Imports

A radio from the War Department designated Rev. McKillop and Miss Rhoades as the authorized representatives being sent to Japan to represent LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) in the distribution of voluntary contributions of relief supplies for Japan and Korea.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Japanese B Encephalitis

Dr. A. B. Sabin of the Neurotropic Virus Commission arrived in Japan 21 May 1946, for duty with the Public Health and Welfare Section in connection with the study and control of Japanese B encephalitis.

Colonel D. Kuhns, Commanding Officer, 19th Medical General Laboratory,

visited this Section during the week and consulted with Dr. Sabin and members of this Section; particularly on laboratory aspects of studies on Japanese B encephalitis.

A conference was held with Colonel Kuhns, Dr. Sabin and officials of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases concerning available information on Japanese B encephalitis and the possibility of procuring laboratory space at the Institute for use by the Neurotropic Virus Commission.

Cholera

Reports were obtained on bacteriological examination of approximately 600 specimens of fish and shellfish taken in Tokyo Bay, submitted by five of the nine fishermen's associations operating in metropolitan Tokyo. All specimens were reported negative for contamination by cholera. Reports on specimens submitted by the remaining fishermen's associations will follow.

Cholera at the Uraga repatriation center remains under strict control. The majority of the ships of the group originally quarantined have been cleared and their passengers offloaded.

Typhus and Smallpox

There continues to be a decline in the incidence of both smallpox and typhus fever. The great majority of the typhus cases still occurring are located in the greater Tokyo area, while most of the other cases reported are in the prefectures north of Tokyo.

Insect and Rodent Control

A press conference on the control program of insect and rodent borne diseases was held with editors and reporters of some twenty-odd Japanese magazines. Particular emphasis was laid upon the nature and methods of transmission of dysentery, typhoid, para-typhoid fevers, and Japanese B encephalitis.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. At a conference with the Industrial Division of the Economic and Scientific Section and representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Japanese Water Works Association, and Soda Industries Control Association, efforts were made to coordinate the activities of the Japanese agencies concerned in providing a more equitable allocation and better distribution of chlorine for water treatment. Sufficient chlorine is now being produced to treat all municipal supplies at pre-war standards, if proper requisition is made by the cities for allocation by the Water Works Association and distribution by Soda Industries Control Association.

Insect and Rodent Control

The Health Section of the Ministry of Education presented plans for sanitary education in the schools at a meeting with the Civil Information and Education Section. This will include public health education, improvement of sanitary conditions, and control of insects and rodents. The draft of an order from the Ministry to prefectural governors initiating this program in all schools was approved. Radio programs have already started and will be continued on the Infants' Hour, Students' Hour, Teachers' Hour, and as "Sanitary Memos" in other spots. Articles and news items are to be published under School Hygiene, and pamphlets and posters are to be made and distributed by the School children. Practical application of sanitary measures and insect and rodent control is to be effected at all schools. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has had posters made showing how diseases may be transmitted by flies and mosquitoes and has exhibited them at principal street intersections in Tokyo. Work is progressing on the publication of pamphlets and additional posters for wide distribution for education of the general public in sanitation and insect control.

Conferences have continued with the Supply Division of this Section and Ministry of Health officials for the promotion of the manufacture of insecticides, larvicides and spraying equipment. Particular emphasis has been placed upon the production of phenothiazine and pyrethrum emulsion concentrate. A conference was also held with the Petroleum Division of G-4 and the Petroleum Advisory Group, for the allocation of oils to supplement Japanese stocks for the manufacture of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate.

Sanitation in Housing Projects

Sanitation in reconstruction and emergency housing projects was discussed with the chairman of the planning board of the Ministry of Home Affairs and their sanitary engineer. It is expected that city water supplies will be used in all developments, and either flush or "semi-flush" toilets will be installed in locations having existing sanitary sewers. In other areas provisions will be made for the storage and at least partial digestion of nightsoil before its use is permitted on gardens. Privies must be constructed so as to be fly tight, provisions be made for proper storage and disposal of garbage and refuse, and consideration be given to basic principles of rat-proofing in construction of homes.

Nutrition Surveys

Nutrition surveys in Tokyo began on 23 May 1946. Physical examinations and food consumption studies were observed in the following Kus: Kyobashi, Suginami, Kanda and Honjo. Methods of tabulating and calculating data were observed and discussed at the Ku level.

Conferences were held with Dr. Terada, Chief of Public Health Bureau, Tokyo, and Dr. Oisi, Ministry of Health and Welfare, on the remaining nutritional schedule for the May surveys.

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SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

In Korea, lepers who ran away last fall have been returned to hospitals. Food and hospitalization have been improved.

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 26 April 1946 shows 3008 hospitals with a capacity of 204,400 beds, 102,517 of which were occupied. This marks the first decline in number of beds occupied since the rise started 11 January 1946. For the same period there were 242,058 out-patients.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

A conference was held at the Central Red Cross Hospital regarding supplies that will be needed for the Nurses Demonstration School to open in June. The list of supplies, including coal for operating room equipment, was checked and approved and a requisition has been made. Hospital and nurses' quarters have been dusted with DDT powder prior to the St. Lukes' student nurses moving into the quarters.

A conference was held with the subcommittee on curriculum for schools of nursing in Japan. Clinical requirements and qualifications for schools of nursing were discussed. The findings and recommendations will go before the Central Council to be voted upon at the next meeting.

Special services were held by the Japanese, 23 May 1946, at St. Lukes' Hospital (now occupied by the 42nd General Hospital) for replacing of the lighted cross, on the tower, which was taken down during the war by order of the Japanese Government for use as scrap material. Permission was obtained through General Headquarters to rebuild and replace the cross, which has been accomplished. English Bishops, American Chaplains from 42nd General Hospital, Japanese Bishop and a number of Army personnel along with representatives from General Headquarters were present.

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The subcommittee on licensure for nurses met on Saturday 25 May 1946, and discussed types of examination to be given as prefectural examination to all nurses and midwives. American methods were discussed concerning types and length of time for written and practical examinations. This will again be brought up before the Central Council at its next meeting.

Personnel

Lt. Matheson has received her discharge from the Army Nurse Corps and is now assigned to Nursing Affairs Section as civilian nurse.

Special Activities

Articles on general nursing and nursing education have been published in several Japanese magazines and newspapers including New Life and the Nippon Times. A lecture given at Toshima Infectious Disease Hospital on American Nursing methods has appeared in a Japanese medical magazine.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Survey of Japanese Veterinary Affairs, Shikoku: The following is a summary, by prefecture, of the surveys of Japanese veterinary affairs, Shikoku, conducted 5 - 20 May 1946:

Kochi: The veterinary personnel report is as follows: Health Section, eight; Agriculture Section, ten; and licensed veterinarians, sixty.

The dairy industry is minor. Laboratory control of bottled milk consists of infrequent specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial determinations. Farms are inspected every other month but such inspection is accomplishing little as regards sanitary operations and improved herd health. The program for the annual tuberculin testing of dairy cattle is not in effect.

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All slaughter houses maintain official inspection in application of sanitary practices of meat handling. Repairs to facilitate disposal of wastes, storage of hides and bones are generally needed.

Animal diseases are now being temporarily controlled. Former military medical supplies, soon to be distributed, will fall short of satisfying immediate needs for veterinary medicines.

Tokushima: The veterinary personnel situation is as follows: Health Section, four; Agriculture Section, seven; and licensed practitioners, seventy.

The dairy industry here is of consequence and includes some milk processing. Farms and plants are inspected monthly. Plant sanitation was fair. Standard milk bottles and new caps are in use at most dairies and all milk is heat sterilized before use. Laboratory examinations include specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial determinations. The tuberculin testing of dairy cattle during the current year has not been initiated.

All slaughter houses maintain official inspection. The disposal of plant wastes and condemned parts without physical or chemical sterilization, also the outdoor storage of hides and bones constitutes potential disease reservoirs and public nuisances.

An allotment of former military veterinary supplies was received and distributed in April. This approximated 50 percent of the immediate need.

Kagawa: The veterinary personnel situation is as follows: Hygiene Section, six; Agriculture Section, eight; and licensed practitioners, seventy.

The dairy industry is of importance and some butter is manufactured. Dairies are inspected three times annually by a ken official and twice per week by a local police inspector. The inspection consists of a check of the health of cattle and employees, general sanitation, operating practices and laboratory tests of bottled milk. Regulation bottles and new milk caps are in use. The 1946 tuberculin test is being applied. Four hundred and fifty two head have been examined

and four reactors found.

All slaughter houses are officially inspected. The construction of these establishments was above average. Disposal tanks for plant effluent and condemned parts were sufficient in capacity, in good repair and properly functioning.

Former military supplies sufficient to meet immediate needs have been distributed.

Theme: The veterinary personnel status is as follows: Health Section, three; Agriculture Section, seven; and licensed practitioners, seventy.

The dairy industry is minor. Dairy inspection is accomplished mainly by the local police with little supervision or assistance from prefectural officials. Farms are visited once per year by a ken official for the purpose of applying the tuberculin test. The 1946 examination has not been inaugurated. Police inspection of dairies is twice per month. Sample bottles of milk are collected and the specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial counts determined. Dairies were found in various states of repair and standard milk bottles and caps are not in use. Bottled milk is heat "sterilized" before use.

Slaughter houses are officially inspected. Slaughter establishments are below the Japanese average in construction and state of repair. Improved post mortem technique, application of sanitary practices of meat handling and repairs to facilitate adequate disposal of wastes and storage of hides and bones are generally needed.

Conclusions: Prevailing infectious diseases are tuberculosis, anthrax, black-leg, swine erysipelas, strangles and pullorum. These are being effectively controlled for the present.

The annual examination of dairy cattle for tuberculosis, interrupted in 1945 by war conditions, is being resumed.

The acute shortage of drugs needed for general practice has been considerably relieved by the distribution of former military supplies.

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The efficiency of meat and dairy inspection is variable, though generally deficient. Lack of technically qualified personnel, travel limitations and shortages of equipment were noted as reasons.

All officials are in agreement on matters of reports and reporting.

Surveillance by Military Government personnel of Japanese compliance with SCAP Directive AG 728 (30 Oct 45)IH, subject: "Information on Japanese Animal Disease Control" has been instituted and is stimulating the reestablishment of Japanese veterinary service.

Veterinary Educational Reform

The Council on Veterinary Education held its monthly meeting on 22 May 1946 at which time reports were presented on progress made concerning the raising of educational standards.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreak of disease during the period 19 - 25 May 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

For the eleven month period ending 28 February 1946, a total of ¥1,738,945.43 in insurance was paid for the dental treatment of 751,712 beneficiaries.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Production

Weekly conference with representatives of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, revealed that action has been taken to obtain sufficient pyrethrum to

begin production of pyrethrum emulsion. Manufacturers have been selected and sufficient pyrethrum has been furnished to manufacturers for production of approximately 875,000 gallons of emulsion during June 1946. Conferences were held with G-4, Petroleum Section, Import and Export Division, ESS and the Petroleum Advisory Group to request that 1,100,000 gallons of fuel oil #2 and 60,000 gallons of #62 octane gasoline be furnished from U. S. stocks for use in the Mosquito and Fly Control Program. The above specified quantities will be furnished from U.S. stocks immediately upon receipt of request from the Board of Trade, Japanese Government, to include these quantities in the present petroleum import program. The Welfare Ministry has been urged to take action with the Board of Trade to have this request submitted immediately. Pyrethrum emulsion will be distributed to all prefectures on a national scale direct from manufacturers.

A request has been submitted to import DDT concentrate, kerosene, methylated naphthalene and thanite to cover Japanese civilian requirements for the year 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947.

Large quantities of pyrophyllite and talc have been located in Japan and necessary mixing and milling machinery are available. Provided the Japanese Government is furnished with 100 percent DDT concentrate they will be able to manufacture large quantities of insecticide, powder and spray. This method will relieve the burden of transporting and distributing DDT products, at present being accomplished by the occupation forces.

Distribution

As action on a report from Military Government units in Shikoku that Japanese military medical supplies have not been distributed promptly in that area, representatives of the Welfare Ministry and Central Medicine Control Company were directed to hold a conference at Takamatsu, Kagawa prefecture on 25 May. Any misunderstandings will be cleared up at that time, and the officials will remain until distribution is proceeding smoothly.

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Every prefecture has now been furnished a supply of hand dusters for application of DDT. Production is continuing and a reserve is being built up for distribution later as required for disease control programs.

Shipment of a 100 bed Japanese hospital for repatriates at Hulutao, Manchuria, has been requested by Commanding General, United States Army Forces in China. Supplies are being gathered, packed and marked by the Welfare Ministry. Shipment is to be completed by 25 May.

Additional typhus vaccine was delivered to repatriation ports as follows:

Uraga	1,800 vials
Senzaki	2,520 "
Hakata	2,880 "
Sasebo	2,160 "
Kagoshima	2,160 "

A circular of information has been prepared concerning DDT, copy of which is enclosed. There is no objection to releasing this information to prefectural health officials. Additional copies may be secured by request to this office.

Narcotics

In the reorganization of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs required by (SCAFIN 945), 11 May 1946, a separate entity, probably a Narcotics Section, will be established. This Section will have as its sole function narcotic regulations, control and enforcement in Japan.

Ministry regulations prepared as a result of (SCAFIN 644) 22 January 1946, were approved by (SCAFIN 1319-A), 23 May 1946. Monthly reports to be furnished SCAP by the Japanese Government will give information to assure strict enforcement of the regulations which require that all narcotic dealers be properly classified, registered and licensed annually. Sales by registrants are regulated and will be made a matter of record. Periodic reports and inventories will be prepared by all narcotic dealers and submitted to the Japanese Government. All narcotic records will be preserved for five years. Narcotic officials will inspect these records

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and the security facilities for storing narcotics. Violation of any of the provisions of the regulations is subject to a penalty of not more than three years penal servitude, a ¥ 5000 fine or both. Promulgation of the regulations will mark the greatest step forward the Japanese Government has ever made toward eliminating illegitimate narcotic traffic in Japan.

The narcotic production and sales records of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., Tokyo, over a fifteen year period were graphically presented in an analytical report prepared by Mr. Joseph Bransky, Narcotic Agent, working with the Narcotic Control Officers, after a study of several weeks. The report conclusively illustrates the loose, ineffectual and perhaps at times purposeful lack of control exercised over narcotics in Japan.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Memorandum issued to the Imperial Japanese Government during the past week was: AG 441.1 (23 May 46)IH, (SCATIN 943), subject:"Establishment of an Effective System for Narcotic Control in Japan".

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

3 Incls:

- #1 - Circular of Info concerning DDT.
- #2 - Communicable Disease Report for Week 11 May 1946.
- #3 - Venereal Disease Report for Week 4 May 1946.

INFORMATION CONCERNING DDT

Technical DDT is a fine white powder which varies from yellowish white to white in color. Storage at high temperatures or exposure to sunlight does not cause deterioration. Under conditions of high humidity it tends to cake. Some producers offer a product so treated as to prevent hard clumping.

DDT acts both as a contact poison and a stomach poison for insects. The toxic effect is exerted principally on the nervous system and results in characteristic "DDT tremors", progressive paralysis and death. DDT when applied in the form of a spray or powder will continue to kill insects which come in contact with treated areas for several weeks or months.

DDT is a toxic substance to humans and care should be exercised in handling. All persons working with this material should be well trained in methods of application. Poisoning may occur from ingestion of DDT or by absorption of solutions of DDT through the skin. Therefore care should be taken to prevent contamination of foods (particularly butter, milk, etc) by DDT. Contact with oil and organic solvent DDT spray solutions should be avoided. Inhalation of dusts containing DDT is not particularly dangerous, but when the dust cloud is dense use of respirators is advisable.

DDT Insecticide Preparations: DDT may be incorporated in the preparation of various insecticidal and miticidal formulas.

A. Dusts

Insecticide powder, louse

DDT (concentrate)	1 part
Pyrophyllite	9 parts

To form a 10% DDT content dust.

Larvicide DDT, powder, dusting

DDT (concentrate 1 part

Talcum 9 parts

To form a 10% DDT content dust.

Manufacture of 10% DDT Insecticide Dusts: "Either pyrophyllite or talc can be mixed with DDT to produce louse powder. While 10% is used in the standard Army product, the concentration is not critical and from 5% to 10% will be effective. The pyrophyllite or talc should be neutral or very slightly acid. Alkaline dusts will cause the DDT to decompose.

"A hammer mill should be used for this operation. Do not attempt to use a stone mill, ball mill, paint mill or edgerunner, since the frictional heat developed will cause the DDT to soften and cake-up. A hammer mill of the blade type is to be preferred to the saddle type.

"If either the pyrophyllite or the DDT is lumpy, break up the larger lumps by hand and mix 25 pounds of DDT with 25 pounds of pyrophyllite. This mixing can be done in any type of mechanical agitator or in a tumbler drum. Put this mixture through the hammer mill once, then add 200 pounds of additional pyrophyllite. Mix and put through the hammer mill a second time. Do not try to put unmixed DDT through the hammer mill.

"Blade type hammer mills should be available in plants which formerly ground pyrethrum flours for export".

In the specifications for DDT louse powder as used by the Army the following is stated:

90% should pass U. S. Standard mesh #325

99% should pass U. S. Standard mesh #100

89% of the finished material should go through
the U. S. Standard mesh #80

The approximate particle size corresponding to these meshes are as follows:

mesh #325: 44 micra

Mesh #100: 149 Micra

Mesh #80: 177 Micra

B. Solutions: Several types of solutions for use as sprays may be prepared.

a. Insecticide Spray, residual effect

DDT (concentrate)	5%
Methylated naphthalene	15%
Kerosene	80%

For use in the control of roaches, bedbugs, mosquitoes, houseflies, phlebotomus flies, fleas, ants, etc. A solution, giving residual effect, may be prepared by dissolving 7 pounds DDT concentrate in one gallon of kerosene. Use at rate of one quart per 250 square feet.

b. Insecticide, liquid, finished spray

DDT (concentrate)	1.0%
Thanite	2.5%
Kerosene	96.5%

For use as a general insecticide where the spray is applied directly on the insect by means of an ordinary hand spray gun. This spray should not be used to give a residual effect as the DDT content is too low.

c. Insecticide spray, delousing (stock solution)

DDT (concentrate)	6%
Benzyl benzoate	68%
(ethyl p-amino benzoate)	
Tween 80 (wetting agent)	14%

Prior to use dilute with 5 parts (by volume) of water to form 1% DDT content.

Designed for use on individuals against louse infestation of the hairy parts of the body. This spray is lousicidal and ovicidal. 2/3 ounce

required per individual. Solution may also be used in the treatment of Scabies, by application to affected parts.

d. Insecticide DDT emulsion concentrate

DDT	25%
Xylene	65%
Triton x-100 (emulsifier) . . .	10%

To be used as a 2% water dilution for louse proofing of clothing.

May also be used in emulsions for preparation of larvicides, residual spraying against mosquitoes, flies, bedbugs, etc.

For impregnation of clothing, mosquito bar, etc., dilute 1:11 by weight to form 2% aqueous emulsion. 30 gallons is sufficient for 125 suits of winter (50% wool) underwear (or garments of similar weight). One quart of solution per suit of underwear is required. 2% of dry weight of garment should be DDT.

List of component ingredients of DDT insecticide products:

DDT - Technical (concentrate)

Dusts

DDT - technical

Pyrophyllite

Talcum

Solutions and sprays

DDT - technical	Benzocaine (ethyl p-amino benzoate)
Methylated naphthalene	Xylene
Thanite	Kerosene - Diesel oil - Fuel oil
Benzyl benzoate	Tween - 80 (wetting agent)
	Triton x-100 (emulsifier)

21 May 1946

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP from data furnished by USA Typhus Commission.

Inclosure Nos. 2 and 3 missing